DOUBLE SHEET NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Debate in the Senate Upon the Monroe Doctrine.

Speech of Mr. Mason in Opposition to Gen. Cass.

Exciting Discussion in the House on the New York Branch Mint Bill.

Spain and the Amistad Case---furious Documents.

GREAT TEMPERANCE DOINGS IN ALBANY.

HIGHLY INTERESTING FROM MEXICO. BANTA ANNA'S ANTICIPATED RETURN,

die., die., die. The Latest from the National Capital.

THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY THE SPEECH OF SENATOR MASON—OPPOSITION TO THE CLAIMS OF CERTAIN CUSTOM HOUSE OF-FICERS — THE AMISTAD CASE—IMPERIOUS LAN-GUAGE OF SPAIN-THE PACIFIC RAILROAD AND BRANCH MINT BILLS, ETC.
SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Washington, Jan. 10, 1853.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury will be sent to Congress to morrow. It has been delayed this year a most unreasonable time, for some cause or other; probably through the laziness of the principal offipers of the department. The statistics are important; but as for the rest, Congress will scarcely pay much at-

Mr. Mason's speech in the Senate, upon the Monroe doctrine, is somewhat hair-splitting. If the doctrine is correct, what matters it whether Mr. Monroe enunciated It for a specific purpose or not? The point is, is it to be to see that no one has yet been found to oppose it.

The President's reply to the resolution calling for information as to the claims of certain weighers and measurers in the custom houses, for extra compensation, in fixed solaries they have received, is ready for transmission 20 the House, and will probably be sent in to-morrow. The President says, that after mature investigation, he is of opinion that the claims are not sustained by law, and he approves of the decisions of Secretaries Walker and Meredith against a construction of the law which would omit the claimants in question from the express stipulation that all the custom house officers shall receive fixed salaries in lieu of the fees. Mr. Crittenden gave an opiopinion of Mr. Reverdy Johnson as sustaining him. Upon investigation, however, it turns out that Mr. Johnson's House made the inquiry to prevent any hasty expenditure of the public money, the opinion of the President will committee, no further action will be had.

The President, in his message enclosing the correspondence about the Amistad case, speaks of the imperious language of the letter of instructions from Senor Manuel Bertran de Lis to the Spanish minister here. The following is the passage to which the President refers:-

Ing is the passage to which the President refers:—

Under these circumstances, it is the will of Her Majesty that your excellency represent to the American government the necessity of avoiding any further delay in granting said indemnity; that your excellency state that we cannot help wondering that no reply has been given to the note which your excellency adversed to Mr. Webster on the subject, on the 19th of April, of this year; and that byou call attention to the difficulties that would be produced, if some energetic voice were to be raised in the Spanish parliament to denounce the unaccountable nearly to which this claim has been subjected.

Courges will, of course at once pass the bill for fear of

Congress will, of course, at once pass the bill, for fear of

I do not think Mr. Gwin's Pacific Railroad bill will pass Congress—at all events, not in its present shape.

The Branch Mint bill is in a bad way. X. Y. Z.

THE DISPUTE BETWEEN LEADING DEMOCRATS RELA-

TO THE MONROE BOUTHINE—DEATH OF MRS. DOUG-LAS, ETC.
FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1853.

The difference of opinion existing between Mr Cass, on one side, and Messrs. Mason and Hunter on the other, as to the proper interpretation of the Monroe doctrine, has to the proper interpretation of the Monroe doctrine, has caused considerable talk here, and various speculations are affont as to the effect it will have in arranging the foreign questions, and the forming of the new cabinet. It is now agreed that Mr. Soule shall speak on Tueslay. It is said he will sustain Mr. Cass.

The wife of Senator Pouglas died at his residence this afternoon. Her funeral takes place on Saturday.

The Secretary of the Navy has appointed D. W. Whitehurst, naval storekeeper and superintendent of the coal depot at Key West.

The Intelligencer denies the reported prevalence of small pox in Washington, Senator Upham's being the only case that has occurred.

THIRTY-SECOND CONCRESS

SENATOR FROM VERMONT, ETC.

Mr. Foor, (whig) of Vermont, presented the creden tials of Hon. S. S. Phelps, Senator appointed from Ver mont to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Up

Several Executive communications were presented.

Mr. Hamin, (dem.) of Maine, reported a bill granting a new register to a British bark, now owned in Boston, and

t was taken up and passed.

THE GENERAL REVENUE LAW. ETC.

Mr. HAMLIN reported a resolution, calling upon the Tecasury Department for a plan of a new general revenue law, embracing commercial regulations, tonnage duties, enrolments and licenses of vessels, allowances to custom home employees, revenue marine, &c., &c. Adopted.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

Mr. HUNTER, (dem.) of Va., reported back the Military Academy, Appropriation bill, with amendments.

The bill was taken up, its amendments concurred in, and passed.

The hill was taken up, its amendments concurred in, and passed.

MIL EMPLOYMENT OF CHAPLAINA.

MIL EADGER, (whig.) of N. C., from the Judiciary Committee, reported back all the petitions against the employment of chaplains, and was discharged from all further consideration thereof.

THE AMISTAD CASE—THE CLAIMS OF STANESH SUBJECTS.

A message was received from the President of the United States, calling the attention of Congress to the claim made by the Spanish government on behalf of its rubjects, in the Amistad case. The President says, in respect to the Spanish government's demands, that its nagent representations should be candidly and impartially weighed. If Congress should be of opinion that the claim is just, every consideration points to the propriety of its prompt recognition and payment; and if the two houses should come to the opposite conclusion, it is equally desirable that the result should be announced without unnecessary delay.

necessary delay.

The subject was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

REPORT RELATIVE TO A SITE FOR A MILITARY ASYLUM AT

REPORT RELATIVE TO A SITE FOR A MILITARY ASYLUM AT BURCHER, KY.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a report from the War Department, communicating the report of the board of officers appointed to examine the Blue Lick Springs, with the view to the selection of a site for a military asylum.

Ordered to be printed.

THE MORROR DOCTHINE SPISCH OF SENATOR MASON.

Mr. CASS'S joint resolution re-affirmingsthe Monroe doctrine, was taken up.

Mr. MASON (dem.) of Va., said that it might become his duty, before this resolution came to a vote, to speak at large upon the merits of the subject, but he now simply desired to speak upon one point, which he thought was misinterpreted by the Senator from Michigan. He desired to apeak of Mr. Monroe's message, asserting a principle intended to be applied to the affairs of Spanish America alone. He desired to show that it was directed to the affairs of Spanish America, and being asserted to the affairs of Spanish America, and being asserted for a specific object, did effect the object intended, and had not laid idle in the archives of the nation, and that the principle asserted by Mr. Monroe could not be resuscitated by the American government, unless the same contingencies should arise. He understood the Senator from Michigan yesterday, as understanding the declaration of Mr. Monroe was in some manner complicated with a file movement on the part of Great Britain. The message of Mr. Monroe was his annual message to Congress, of December, 1823, in which he, of course, reviewed the whole of our foreign relations, and in speaking of the condition of the South American independent republics, he in that connection—and with that connection alone—made that celebrated declaration. In March, 1822, Mr. Monroe had, in a special message to Congress, invited ita attentions in the most solemn manner, to recognize the independence of these South American republics. It was independence of these South American republics.

done. Congress had responded to the message of the President, and provision was made for the appointment of President, and provision was made for the appointment of Spain was bed in a sort of tutelage by the Cortes, who had presented certain constitutional provisions respecting the king. The United States acted alone, is and in ma way in connection with Great Bettain which are not to the deciration of the president of the provision of these Spanish republics and in ma way in connection with Great Bettain you matter contained in his instructions, can be applied to the subject treated of in the instructions of Mr. Gunning upon the state of affairs in Spain. This remark led to further conversations, but which were wholly foreign to the subject treated of in the instructions of Mr. Bush. In one of these intertunctions of the Holy Allance to restore the dominion of Spain. His read from Mr. Bush's book, and from an English work by Mr. Stapleton showing that Mr. Canning originated and invited this concerted action by the two governments. Mr. Bush as well as the survey of the Mr. Bush. In the Indian was a delicate one. Spain was urging her alles on the continent to all her in re-subjugating these colonies. Commercial relations had sprung up between these republies and Great Britain, which forbated her joining in the alliance, while, at the same time. In the Mr. Bush. In the Mr. Bush. In the Hought, sufficiently proved that the United States and was a delicate on the subject of Mr. Bush. In the Hought, sufficiently proved that the United States in August. In the Mr. Bush. In the Mr. Bush. In the Mr. Bush as the Hought allowed the Williams of the Mr. B

leading to the declaration, but did not consider it so limited as did the Senator.

Mr. Soulk, (dem.) of La., moved that the subject be postponed till Tuesday next.

Mr. Dixon, (whig) of Ky., said that much time had been consumed in debate upon the foreign relations of the country, without any practical proposition being before the Senate. He desired to have some practical question

stroper should be examined, and the proper measures taken.

Mr. Shields, (dem.) of Ill., said that if the act of the British authorities at the Belize was avowed and recognized by the British government, he would consider the treaty had been violated. He did not think the British government would avow the act.

Mr. Soule's motion was agreed to.

THE Fenate took up the bill providing for a railroad to the Pacific.

Mr. Brooke's substitute was ruled out of order at this

tage of the bill.
Mr. Adams, (dem.) of Miss., moved to strike out all proe Mr. Adams, (dem.) of Miss., moved to strike out all pro-visions for branches. Lost.
Mr. Chase, (free soil) of Ohio, offered an amendment, which, after debate and various modifications, amounted to striking out all provisions for branches and for the termina of the road, and leaving that point open to be determined by the Fresident after an authorized survey and exploration of the country by the United States En-

dineers.

Messrs, Shields, Bell and Chase supported the amend-

ment.
Mr. Gwin, (dem.) of Cal., opposed it.
Mr. ADAMS opposed the whole bill.
Pending the question, the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives. WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1853.

ecided the bill reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, to establish a branch mint in New York, did not go o the Speaker's table by the expiration of the morning hour, but that it now came up as unfinished business, the question being "Shall the bill be rejected?"

Mr. BROOKS raised a point of order, that the gentle from Pennsylvania, Mr. Chandler, could not take the floor from him yesterday to object to the second reading of the bill, as he (Brocks) had not yielded the floor after report

The SPEAKER overruled the point for reasons stated. Mr. DROOKS remarked, that according to the decision it would be impossible for a gentleman who reported a bill togexplain it; and, further, on the simple objection to the second reading of a bill the question would be taken on its rejection without having it read.

Mr. Florence said the reading was obviated by the fact that copies of the bill were profusely distributed among the members.

the members.

The Clerk, having been in/cerrupted yesterday, now concluded the reading of the fell.

Mr. CHANDLER was about to commence his remarks, when Mr. SHANDLER raised a question that the subject was not debateable.

The SPHAKER overruled the point, and his decision was sustained by the House.

Mr. CHANDLER, (whig.) of Pa., said the reason for his ob, "eting to the second reading of the bill yesterday, was he had understood it was the desire of its friends to spring it upon the House, and move the previous question, this "culting of debate, and putting it on its passage. The "as a something move in this measure beyond to be a subject to the proposed of the control of the control

would so consider it.

Mr. Briggs said he would not believe that any such

would so consider it.

Mr. Braggs said he would not believe that any such threat was seriously made, and wished merely to remark, without detaining the House, that the vote of the Pennsylvania delegation on the Collins line proposition was rather astonishing, considering their proverbial jealousy of that great city. (Laughter.)

Mr. Chandler said his sympathies were excited by what feil from the gentleman from New York, that the poor emigrants from California paid so large a per centage, thus enriching the rapacious bankers of New York. The gentleman (Mr. Dean) desired to know the name of his (Mr. Chandler's) informant. Did the gentleman suppose that he would reveal it?

Mr. Bran said, until the gentleman reveals it he should hold him responsible.

Mr. Chandler seumed, and said his friend Mr. Briggs knew too well his feelings towards him to suspect that he would make such a charge against him. He explained his vote for the Collins steamers amendment, stating, ameng other things, that it was given on high national grounds, and he further aggied the New York Mint bill.

The morning hour expired.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE REPUSAL OF BILLY HOWLEGS AND HIS TRIBE TO LEAVE FLORIDA.

The Speaker laid before the House several communications, among them one from the President of the United

est.
The message was referred to the Committee on Military

The message was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE AMISTAD CASE—STRONG LANGUAGE FROM SPAIN. The STEAKER likewise laid before the House a message from the Fresident of the United States, communicating despatches received from Her Most Catholic Majesty, accompanied by a letter of instructions from the Spanish government, relative to the Amistad case. The President says, "In Mr. Calderon's communication, reference is had to former letters addressed by him to the Department of State on the same subject, and an earnest wish is expressed that a final settlement of this long panding claim should be made. The tone of the letter from Manuel Bertram De Lis is somewhat more peremptory than could be wished; but this circumstance will not, probably, prevent Congress from giving the suggestions the attention to which they may be entitled."

The matter was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Adlairs.

DESPUTE RELATIVE TO THE ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. STUARI. (dem..) of Mich., moved to proceed to business on the Speaker's table, where, among much other business, is covered up the French Spoliation bill.

Mr. Joszs, (dem..) of Tenn., moved the House go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the Deficiency bill.

A contest ensued. Much time was occupied in calling the yeas and mays, and the House adjourned without agreeing to either preposition.

United States Senator from Rhode Island. PROVIDENCE, Jan. 19, 1853.

nominated Samuel G. Arnold for United States Senator

The Weather and Navigation. Pirrishung, Jan. 19, 1853.

The weather is fine, and the river is in good navigable order, measuring five feet.

BALIMOFA, Jan. 19, 1853.
The weather is clear and cold. The mometer at 28 deg.
Washington, Jan. 19, 1853.
The Intelligencer of this morning says a continuance of the present weather will soon close the Potomae, and cut of Southern communication, except by way of Nor-

Very Interesting from Mexico.

VERA CRUZ CASTLE DECLARED IN FAVOR OF THE REVOLUTIONISTS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 13, 1853.

The brig American, from Vera Cruz, reports that the City Castle, on the evening of the 28th of December, de-

[We have dates here from Vera Cruz to the 5th of January, received by the Black Warrior, which do not allude to the above fact. Possibly the date may be wrong.—

Rep.]

SANTA ANNA PREPARING TO RETURN—MORE REVO-LUTIORARY MOVEMENTS, ETC. New ORLEANS, Jan. 19, 1853.

The Mexican news is generally meagre and unimportant, but is favorable to the revolutionists.

The Carthagena papers say that Santa Anna is making preparations to return to Mexico immediately. The Mexican Senate has not acted upon the Tehuanteper question.

The State of Cordova has joined the insurgents, and Orizaba was hourly expected to do the same.

CARAVAJAL AGAIN IN THE FIELD.

BALTIMORS, Jan. 19, 1853.

The mail is through from New Orleans.
A correspondent of the Nucces Valley Gazette, writing from Brownsville on the 23d ult, says.— The revolution has been proclaimed in Monterey, and it is rumored that Caravajal was there. Colonel Montero, of the regular Mexican army, was captured by him. Canales escaped when Cardenas was arrested; but it has been since reported that he was murdered by some rancheros. General Morett had got up a promucciamento, and was magching on Zacatecas. The regular forces had been again defeated by the revolted national guards, and returned to Matamoras badly cut up.

Affairs in Albany.

LEGISLATIVE DOINGS - RAILROADS IN CITIES -LIQUOR LICENSES — THE UNFORTUNATE MADIAI FAMILY—THE EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS, HTC-

Since the adjournment of the Senate yesterday, Lieut Governor Church has been unexpectedly called from the capital. Senator McMurray was unanimously elected President of the Senate, pro tem. He occupied the same prominent position during the last session, and presided

with ability, giving universal satisfaction. Mr. Bartlett, Chairman of the Committee on Railroads. reported in favor of the bill introduced by General Tabor,

Mr. Bartlett, Chairman of the Committee on Railroads, reported in favor of the bill introduced by General Tabor, to prevent the construction of railroads in cities, without the consent of real estate owners. This bill is doomed to become a law, notwithstanding the strong efforts making to defeat it.

Mr. Bristol reported unfavorably upon the bill to aboish licenses. The report is somewhat in detail, and reasons that the temperance people are mistaken in their supposition that the repeal of the law will arrest in temperance. The committee think that very heavy sums should be paid for license to sell Equors.

Mr. Beckman called up his resolution of compassion for the Madiai family in Tuscany, and made a very cloquent and pathetic speech. He wanted an expression of this legislature, as an index of public opinion, to facilitate the emigration of those persecuted Christians to this country. The Senators have not, probably, read the card of Rudolph Lexow, as published in the Hakald.

When the bill authorizing he consolidation came under discussion, Mr. Conger took the floor and read the Eric Railroad Company a lecture for running through New Jersey, in violation of the charter. The Senator will make an effort to company to run all their passenger cars to Piermont, nolene volens.

The House was only in session an hour. Mr. Howard introduced a bill to provide for the election of Commissioners of Emigration. An effort was made to refer it to the whole New York delegation, but Mr. H. objected to the delegation, as being too large. The bill was then referred to a select committee, of which he will, of course, be chairman, and report in favor of it. Will it be a city or State election?

Mr. Loomis is moving in the matter of the nine million bill. His resolution of inquiry as to what amounts are due contractors for work actually done under that law, will rip open the whole subject.

A man, named James Williams, was arrested last evening, in the Baptist Church, during the temperance services, charged with an attempt to pick

The regular proceedings of the New York Legisla ture, will be found on the last page.

Proceedings of the Temperance People in Albany. THE STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

ALBANY, Jan. 19, 1853.

The State Temperance Society met at the State street Faptist Church at nine o'clock this morning, pursuant to ENTERING THE POLITICAL ARENA-TERTOTAL CANDIDATES TO BE Mr. Noble, of Onondaga, offered the following resolu-

tion:—
Resolved. That we recommend to the friends of temperance throughout the State, to meet in their respective Assembly districts, on the second Tuesday of October, and nominate candidates for the Assembly who are avowedly in favor of the Maine law, either by selecting a candidate who may have been nominated, or by making an independent nomination; and, also, to meet in their respective Senate districts on the succeeding Tuesday, and

pendent nomination: and, also, to meet in their respective Senate districts, on the succeeding Tuesday, and select like candidates for the Senate.

Mr. Noble made a few remarks in support of his resolution, saying that its purpose was merely to carry into effect the excellent resolutions on the same subject which were adopted by the society vestorday.

Without final action on this resolution, the society adjourned to 3 P. M., and in the meantime will join in the grand procession of the Sons, &c.

THE TEMPERANCE PROCESSION.

The grand procession of the different temperance organizations now holding meetings in the city, formed about ten o'clock this morning, and marched through the principal streets to the Capitol and State Street Baptist Church. The display was a very brilliant one, though neither so large as that made last winter, nor near so great as was confidently expected. The severity of the weather contributed to lessen the attendance, no doubt, while the general impression that nothing whatever will be effected with the present Legislature, in regard to the enacting of the Maine law, also operated to preceive peeted. Still, muster of the friends of the causpectable and impressive the demonstration was increased, with the showy and elegant one. The beginning of the National and State Grand Positions of the same Order. Tents of the Order of Rechabites, and the Grand and Subordinate Temples of three brass lands, all contributed to make the pageant a brilliant one indeed. The procession numbered five hundred and seven persons, not including the bands. Last year the number reached about four hundred.

AFTER THE PROCESSION.

Col. Camp, President of the State Temperance, Society,

persons, not including the Sands. Last yeer the admost reached about four hundred.

AFTER THE PROCESSION.

Col. CAMP, President of the State Temperance Society, called the Convention to order, and after thanking the Assembly for the use of the Hall, introduced Neal Dow, of Fortland, to the audience, who made a speech, in which he disclaimed the charge of fanaticism brought against the advocates of temperance.

Rev. Mr. CUVLER, of New Jersey, followed Mr. Dow, and made an appeal in behalf of the young men of the State, into whose hands public affairs are about to be committed, and who are now subject to the blighting influences of the use of alcohol.

At the close of Mr. Cuyler's speech, the Convention adjourned.

A MASS CONVENTION.

Journed.

A MASS CONVENTION.

A general mass convention of the friends of temperance, including the State society, the Sons of Temperance, &c., assembled at the State street Baptist Church this afterneon. The church was densely crowded. The meeting was organized by the appointment of A. C. Flanagan, of New York, as Presidents, and two Secretaries. STRONG RESOLUTIONS ADDITED—TEMPERANCE MEN TO BE SUPPORTED FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

A committee of five, of which the Rev. E. H. Foster was chairman, was appointed to report resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

This committee reported the resolutions adopted by the State society yesterday, as already published. Also, Mr. Noble's resolution, in relation to temperance nominations, which was before the State society this morning.

This resolution of Mr. N., and the second of the series before mentioned, led to a very spirited debate, in which Messrs Havens and Townsend, of New York, Noble of Onondaga, Stone, of Madison, Camp, Gregg, and several others, took part.

The principal objection urged against Mr. Noble's resolution, was that it indirectly advised the formation of a distinct political temperance party, which many of the speakers deprecated as suicidal to the temperance cause.

These objections were ably answered by Messrs. Townsend, Noble, and others, and the resolution was adopted by a large majority.

The other resolutions were passed without opposition.

send, Noble, and others, and the resolution was adopted by a large majority.

The other resolutions were passed without opposition.

Answ and strangery anti-incore met. Preference for adoption by the assumer.

A proposition was offered to appoint a committee to draw up a bill similar to the Maine law, to be presented to the Excise Committee of the Assembly, when Mr. Havens informed the meeting that a bill, very stringent in its provisions, and so framed as to obviate the objections raised by Judge Curtis against the Rhode Island law, had been already drawn up by a committee proviously appointed, and would be ready for presentation in a day or two.

The meeting then adjourned.

PURNING MEETINGS.

The meeting then adjourned.

EVENING MEETINGS.

A crowded meeting was held at the State street church to-night, at which Justice Cole presided, and Mr. Chapin. of New York, made a lengthy speech. He commenced by giving a review of the temperance movement from its commencement—when it was thought only necessary to put ardent spirits under the ban, and quite respectable to get drunk on champagne and port—down to the present time, when he took up the subject of the Maine law, and demonstrated the justice and necessity of such an enactment. The speech was one of Mr. Chapin's very best, and thoroughly charmed the audience.

Mr. C. was followed by Mr. Brown, who made a telling speech.

From New Orieans.

THE MCDONOUGH WILL CASE --- LOUISIANA LEGIS-LATORE. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 18, 1856.

The Supreme Court have decided the McDonough will case in favor of the cities of New Orleans and Baltimor and adverse to the States of Louisians and Maryland. The Legislature of Louisiana was organized at Bato Rouge on Monday, by the election of democratic officers The Governor's message was sent in. It represents the finances of the State to be in an unsatisfactory condition

Providence, Jan. 19, 1853.

Two buildings, with a large quantity of goods in proess of manufacture, attached to the Clyde Print Works, destroyed by fire, on Tuesday night. One of the building destroyed by fire, on Tuesday hight. One of the buildings was used for steaming dveing finishing and packing prints; the other as a dye house. The estimated loss is from \$20,000 to \$25,000, on which there is insurance in this city as follows:—The Washington, Roger Williams, Commercial Mutual, and Etha offices, each \$5,000, on goods; and the Merchants and Atlautic, each \$3,000, on buildings. John W. A. Greene, son of the owner, was considerably, though it is hoped, not seriously injured by the falling of a part of a chimney upon him.

Sr. Louis, Jan. 19-P. M. Between four and five o'clock this afternoon, a fire broke ont on board the steamboat New England, lying at the

The Claim Against the Ship Georgia, &c.

TRENTON, Jan. 19, 1853.
The United States District Court met yesterday, when the case of the wreck of the ship Georgia on the Jersey coast, libelled by Thomas Bond, for a claim of \$1,750, for bearding the passengers by order of the captain, went over to the March term. Agents from the insurance over to the March term. Agents from the insurance offices in New York and Boston were present to resist the claim.

The Grand Jury returned into court this morning with one bill—a charge of post office embezzlement—and were discharged for the term.

From Boston. DEPARTURE OF THE AMERICA-RESIGNATION OF A

JUDGE.

Boston, Jan. 19, 1853,
The Royal mail steamship America, Captain Lang,
sailed for Liverpool at 1½ P. M., being detained owing
to the tide. She has fifty three passengers for Liverpool
and thirteen for Halifax: but takes no specie.

The Hon. Richard Fletcher has resigned his scat on
the bench of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts.

Death of Bishop Van Vleck.

BETHLEIDIM, Pa., Jan. 19, 1853. Bishop W. H. Van Vleck, of the Moravian Church, died at his residence here, suddenly, last night, from the effects of a severe cold. His age was fifty-eight.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Валтмоке, Jan. 19, 1853. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company invite pro-

Rallroad Rioters Sentenced at Pittsburg. Privinero, Jan. 19, 1853. Six of the nine rioters on the Steubenville Railroad,

were sentenced to-day to the penitentiary for one year and three months. The three others forfeited their re-

NORFOLK, Jan. 19-P. M. The schooner Columbia, hence for New York, has re-

The schooler Cottmols, nehec for New York, has returned, with loss of sails, and leaky.

The Thomas Deming, from Charleston for Philadelphia, put in, with loss of jib, &c.

New Origans, Jan. 18, 1853.

A heavy gale prevailed on Saturday night, at the Passe of the Mississippi, and did considerable damage. The ship Marathon, which had been aground several days, was drifted off, and she has just arrived here, uninjured.

The Steamer Bonjamin Franklin at Norfolk.

Norrolk, Jan. 18, 1853. The steamship Benjamin Franklin, from New Orleans for New York, has put in here, short of coal.

Markets.

New Orleans, Jan. 18—Noon.

The sales of cotton this morning have been 4,000 bales, at firm prices; strict middling at 9350. Ohio flour is dsclining. Rice is in good demand, at 4350. Rice consee has declined 340. Mess pork is dull at \$17.25 a \$17.50. Sugar and molasses are unchanged. Freights are firm, cotton is taken for Havre at 1340. Sterling exchange is at 7 a 8 prem.

Sugar has advanced 34. Molasses firm. Flour dult. Chio \$4.78. Freights easier, in consequence of the many ships reported below.

Sales of cotton to-day, 4,000 bales. Prices firm. Dealers are awaiting the Niagara's news.

ANNUAL TREASURY REPORT.

Important Commercial Statistics.

The annual roots to Escretary of the Treasury will that to Congress to-day. It has been very much delayed. All the other reports we published more than a nonth ago. We shall endeavor to find room for Mr. Corwin's report in to-morrow's HERALD. We give to-day, in the following tables, the most important part of the document:-

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Sugar	4,949,708	2,555,074	4,397,239	2,713.876
Hemp. unmfd	140,372	55,122	180,221	62,282
Salt	583,359	678,069	748,566	519,244
Cont	187,962	130,221	336,691	254,149
	185	1	18	52
Articles	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.
Woollens 31	2,239,930 \$	5,331,630	17,348,184	\$4,769,083
Cottons 2	1,486,502	5,348,595	18,716,741	4,895,327
Hempen g'da,	615,339	123,048	344,777	68,735
Ironaman-	0,780,312	3,234,094	18,843,560	5,632,484
Sugar 1	3,478,709	4,943,613	13,977,393	4,193,218
Hemp, ua-}	212,811	63,843	164,211	40,263
Salt	1.025,300	205,060	1,102,106	220,420
Coal	478,005	143,429	405,652	121,695

rage Quarterly Value \$7,351,146 20 \$2,377,612 8

ear. Sea Island.	Other.	Total.	Value.
40 8,779,669	735,171,392	743,941,061	\$63,870,307
41 6,237,424	523,966,676	530,204,100	54,330,341
42 7.248,099	577,462,918	584.717.017	47,593,463
43 7.515.078	784.882,027	792,297,106	49,119,806
44. 6.099.076	657,534,379	663,633,455	54,063,501
45 9.389.626	863,516,371	872,905,996	51,739,643
46 9.388.533	538,169,522	547,558,055	42,767.531
47 6.293.973	520,925,985	537,219,958	53,41,5,848
48 7.724.148	806.550,283	814,274,431	61,498,294
11,969,259	1.014.633.010	1,028,602,269	28.396.967
850 8.236.463	727,145,141	635,381,60%	71,984,616
851 8.299,626	918.937.433	927,237,489	112,315,317
352 11,738,075	1,081,492,564	1,093,20,639	87,965,732

Statement showing the value of goods remaining is warehouses at the close of each quarter, from the 30th of September, 1827, to the 30th of June, 1852, as exhibited by the quarterly returns of the collectors of the custom, under the provisions of the act of the 6th of August, 1846, and also the amount of duties payable thereon.—

Goods REMAINING IN WARRHOUSES.

	Periods ending.	Value.	Duties.	
	Saptember 30, 1847	\$0.018,758	\$1,264,624	5
	Desember 31, 1847	4,863,591	1,524,887	
	March 31, 1848	5,291,179	1,669,067	
	June 30, 1848	6,272,275	1.936,464	
	September 30, 1848	5,419,676	1.649.182	
	December 31, 1848	7.201.246	2.152.544	
	March 31 1849	5.450,593	1.702,639	
3	June 30, 1849	7,830,010	2,501,394	
3	September 30, 1849	6.021.627	1,927,754	
ı	December 31 1849	6,163,151	1.997.586	
ı	March 31, 1850	5,690,318	1.009.165	
1	June 30, 1850	8,247,055	3.077,129	
ł	September 30 1850	8.162.721	2,930,035	
1	December 31, 1650	7,307,923	2.384,419	
1	March 31, 1851	7,127,761	2,293,090	
t	June 50, 1851	10,047,001	3,172,328	
ŧ	September 30, 1851	12,049,643	3,748,497	
ŧ	December 31, 1851	11,807,493	3,575,930	
1	March 31, 1852	9,818,783	3,169,276	
ł	June 20, 1852	8,722,364	2.866,287	
۱	Total	47 922 924	847.552 256 6	i.

17, 196, 102 16, 902, 87 i 11, 204, 123 17, 970, 13 16, 743, 42 27, 701, 121 68, 701, 921

Total tonnage, 1,423,112 1,824,940 2,417,002 4,138,440

1852.
Produce of the Sea.
Frisherica—Oil, spermaceti
Whale and other fish.
Whalebone.
Spermaceti candles.
Dried and smoked fish.
Plekled fish.

Produce of the Forest. Wood-Staves, shingles, boards, hewn timber, boards, hewn timber, &c. 2,674,577 Other lumber. 123,522 Masts and spars. 160,459 Calt bark and other dye. 160,154 Mannfactures of wood. 2,193,086 Naval stores—tar.pitch, rosin and turpontine. 1,200,173 Ashes—Pot and pearl. 507,673

posals for \$1,250,000 of six per cent, Coupon bonds re-6.323,433 Vegetable food-Wheat. 2,555,209

regetable 100d—Wheat. 2,555,209
Flour 11,869,143
Indian corn. 1,540,225
Flo meal. 574,389
Rye meal. 64,476
Rye, oats, and other small grain and puts 334,471
Biscuit or ship bread. 318,899
Flotatoes. 115,121

To, do molasses.

Molasses.

Vinegar
Beer, ale porier, and cider.
Linseed oil.
Spirits of turpentine.
Household furniture.
Coaches and other carriages.
Hats.
Saddler.
Tallow candles and soarSnuff and tobace".

Tallow candles and soar—
Snuff and tobace*
Leather bots and shoes
(wheek and cordage
Gunpowder
Salt
Lead*
Iron—pig. bar, and nails
Castings.
All manufactures of
Copper and brass, and manufactures of
Medicinal drugs.

All manufactures of ... 571,638
ax and hemp—cloth and thread.
do. bags and other manufactures of ...
caring apparel ...
rithea and stone ware ...
mishes of all kinds ...
liliard tables and apparatus ...
morellas, parasols and sunshid's ...
proceco and other leather not sold by the pound ...
re engines and apparatus ...
inting presses and type ...
usical instruments ...
poks and maps ...
per and stationery ...
ints and varnish ...
ass ... 8,154 250,228 18,319 28,833

nufactured

The United States to Isreign contaries, from 1840 to 1852, inclusive—

DOMESTIC PRODUCE, erc., Exporated, Specie and Produce and Years ending as Bullion. Manufactures. Thial. 1840, 30th Sept. 2, 235, 973 111,000,561 113,895,634 1841. 2, 248,486 103,636,235 106,382,732 1842. 1, 170,754 91,709,242 92,909,995,1843, 9 mos. June 3 107,429 77,886,534 77,887,833,1844, year, 183,405 99,531,744 99,715,179,1845. 844,446,98,445,539,99,297,76,1845. 844,446,98,445,539,99,297,76,1847. 62,620 150,578,544 150,637,468,1847. 62,620 150,578,544 150,637,468,1847. 62,620 150,578,544 150,637,468,1847. 62,620 150,578,544 150,637,468,1848. 2,700,412 130,208,709 132,206,965,1850 2,046,679 134,000,233 156,046,912 1850. 2,046,679 134,000,233 156,046,912 1851 18,067,867 154,931,147 192,368,984 Treasury Department, Register's Office, Jam. 1853.

some paiss to obtain correct information on the point, and find that there is not now, nor has there been, since the alleged case of Mr. Upham, a single instance of small pox or varioloid in Washington; any and all false and mischievous reports to the contrary notwithstanding. The city was never healthier than at present.—National Intelligencer, Jan. 19.

KENTUCKY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—The an

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY .- This so